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UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LAW LIBRARY ATTAINS 100,000 VOLUME MARK

BY ARTHUR S. BEARDSLEY

*late Librarian, University of Washington**

The daily arrival of books in the law library is somewhat like unto the river whose waters unceasing flow onward to the sea. Oftentimes, the librarian wishes that this never-ending stream of books might cease for a day or two in order that he might, so to speak, catch his breath, and get caught up with the work of processing, accessioning, and cataloging; but the stream moves on, and the shelves become filled and space grows smaller. Day by day, and month by month, the library grows, and as the years pass the total number of library volumes naturally becomes larger. Thousands of new volumes are added to other thousands, until that invisible goal of librarians eventually is reached, and the library comes to number 100,000 volumes. When such a goal becomes a reality, the law librarian well may pause and reflect back over the years spent in building this collection; and, in retrospect, weigh the time and cost, and measure the *fait accompli* with the vision which has been his guiding force through the years which have passed.

Libraries increasing in size by the constant addition of new volumes often grow, like weeds, without purpose or design; or they may grow as part of a plan, perhaps not always clearly definitive, but nevertheless vaguely envisioned.

So, as the law librarian meditates upon the years which have brought these many books, the many incidents, anecdotes and pleasantries, to say nothing of the frequent worries, which are associated with their accumulation, he may well ask himself some frank and pertinent questions. Has the library added volumes upon volumes merely to increase its total count; or has there been some well-rounded and well-balanced plan for developing the collection along lines best designed to serve all types of patrons? If such a plan has obtained, has it been carried out? Is the library a representative storehouse of law? Has it provided essential tools for the practitioner, and at the same time cultural and research materials for the student and teacher alike? Has the library depth as well as breadth? Have its reference materials been selected for the best possible study of research problems? Are they up to date and are they exhaustive? These and many more questions of similar import will perchance pass through the librarian's mind as he ponders and reflects upon the passing of the 100,000 mark, and as he surveys the library structure which in part his efforts have helped to create. Let it be hoped that he views the past with a sense of personal satisfaction, and the future with a sustained confidence that in the attainment of the

* Since the writing of this article, Dr. Beardsley has resigned his position.

second 100,000 volumes even better results may be accomplished.

During the 21 years just past, the writer has added more than 80,000 volumes to the University of Washington Law Library, which represents a gain of 400 per cent over the preceding two decades. The initial collection of books in the law library came from the private library of the late Dean John T. Condon's law office in Seattle and since his death they have been segregated and placed in a special collection. At that time there had been published in this state only 21 volumes of Washington Reports, several state codes, six volumes of sessions laws from statehood up to 1899. A few textbooks of little value, 185 volumes of the United States Reports, also the Lawyers' Edition and some mining reports were also in his private collection.

Without sufficient funds to equip the law school library at its outset, the Dean found it necessary to draw upon the resources of the law office libraries of Seattle, and a number of volumes of the state reports now in the law library but issued prior to the *Reporter System* were acquired from these law offices. Since many of the Seattle lawyers had come from eastern and central states, a number of such state reports were thus supplied by local attorneys. Only a few of the lengthier, and, of course, the scarce and unusual preliminary reports were obtained by purchase.

Known and beloved by the entire Seattle bar, the Dean had no difficulty in securing gifts of these books. He once told the writer, "I would just walk in and take them." They would not refuse the Dean, because the books were for the new law school library, and were

needed to form a nucleus of the law library of the future. Besides they were seldom needed in the practice of the law, but, if ever they were required, they were easily procurable.

Dean Condon had a remarkable understanding of what was essential and worthwhile among law books. He was particularly interested in statute law and to him the most important books for research at that time, and the ones the most likely to become valuable as the years moved on, were the statutes of the western states. He wanted complete files of their session laws including those published during the territorial period, but he did not overlook the statutory compilations and revisions, some of which today have become rare. It is fortunate that he did so, because many of these western territorial laws are now almost impossible to find.

Of special interest to the Dean were the laws of Oregon. This was not unnatural because the Washington laws had been adopted directly from Oregon in 1854, and besides the Dean was a native son and pioneer. Because of this interest, the law library today has one of the most unique collections of Oregon statute law to be found anywhere. Sometime in 1911 he learned that a complete set of Oregon laws was for sale. This set was particularly attractive because with the laws were bound the journals of the Oregon territorial legislature and the decisions of its supreme court and, in addition, it had belonged to one of Oregon's pioneer jurists—Mathew P. Deady. The law library funds were in no condition to support such a purchase, but he hoped the University would supply some aid from its general funds.

So the Dean consulted his namesake—

Herbert T. Condon, then the purchasing agent of the University, and with a twinkle in his eye asked him if he didn't want "to take a lark to Portland with \$500 of the University's money." It should be remembered that Herbert T. Condon was also a lawyer, but on the other hand, he was a graduate of the University of Oregon, and was the brother-in-law of the then Chief Justice Henry J. Bean of the Oregon Supreme Court, who at that time was also a regent of the University of Oregon. That was the reason for the twinkle in Dean Condon's eye. What would Herbert think about buying these valuable Oregon laws and removing them from his native state and from the possible possession of his Alma Mater? But Herbert T. Condon saw the point and was delighted to "put one over" on his Alma Mater. So he went to Portland and purchased the books. His brother-in-law thought it very strange that he should be down there at that time and curiously inquired what had brought him there, but little satisfaction was he able to get in reply. Not until the books were safely on their way to Seattle did Mr. Condon explain to the dismay of his brother-in-law what had brought him there. This set of books which cost the University \$500 was recently appraised as being worth \$3,500.

About this time the Dean obtained a copy of the very rare Oregon *Code Commission Report* of 1853. This code commission had consisted of Messrs. James K. Kelly of Clackamas County, Reuben P. Boise of Polk County and Daniel R. Bigelow of Thurston County, then a part of Oregon Territory but today a

county in the state of Washington. The report¹ of this commission formed the basis for the *Revised Statutes (Oregon)* of 1854, the entire edition of which, with the exception of 200 copies, which had been sent overland, was lost at sea when the steamer *Southerner* was wrecked off Cape Flattery (Washington) in January, 1855. It is indicative of that vision in library building which Dean Condon so inherently possessed, that he procured this volume when the opportunity presented itself, as it is now one of the rarest of Oregoniana. Where he obtained it is now unknown, but it is not unlikely that it had been the personal copy of Commissioner Bigelow. Only three complete copies of this volume are known; the two others are in the Library of Congress and the Harvard Law Library.

Thus by 1922, the law library had all of the western statutes and codes of importance except three. These were *Howell's Code of Arizona*, the early *Codes of California*, and *Kearney's Code of New Mexico*. The first two of these items are still lacking in the collection, but the latter has recently been acquired; it is the sixth known copy. From 1922 to date, the task of collecting the laws and codes of the other states has gone forward with gratifying success. The library probably cannot hope to have them all, but the collection which thus has been assembled is as interesting as it is outstanding.

At one time Dean Condon was offered what was then considered to be a complete collection of American statute law, comprising all session laws and compilations of the American states. The price, as the Dean often has said, was \$10,000. Such a sum was beyond

¹ See Arthur S. Beardsley, *Code Making in Early Oregon* (Jan. 1936) *PACIFIC NORTHWEST QUARTERLY*, xxvii, 19-24.

the hope of the law library, and, as a result, the collection was not purchased. This set, which had been assembled by the Statute Law Book Company over a period of years, was later sold to New York to replace the collection lost in the fire which had destroyed its state library. It would have been a great and valuable purchase at that price, but funds in this amount were not available. In later years, the same company sold another set including later imprints for a sum reported to have been \$30,000. Probably the University has spent nearly this latter amount for its present collection of American statute law; and with the aid of Mr. I. L. McCloud of the Statute Law Book Company and Mr. C. S. Hook, representing himself, the law library has come close to completing a collection of American statute law subsequent to the year 1800. One order alone, placed with Mr. Hook in 1926 totaled over \$6,000 and represents one of the wisest purchases which the law library has ever made. In this purchase were several of the outstanding items in the collection auctioned by Judge Russell Benedict, including the early folio session laws of New York State.

In a similar way the library spent on one order, placed with the Carswell Company of Toronto, the sum of about \$3,000 for Canadian laws and codes, including a copy of the first book printed in Canada. The library has purchased as many of the Canadian laws as can be found, but the earliest ones for several of the provinces are unobtainable. Its present collection is probably as complete as any such collection in Canada. Of particular interest to the western lawyer is the collection of the

acts of the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia prior to their merger in 1866. These laws have been assembled at a great expense of time and money. A few only are in photostat, the remainder being originals. One law is missing, but only because no copy of it is known to exist.

The writer recalls his first visit to the law library (1915), when it was located in the Old Oregon Building which had been originally erected for the Alaska, Yukon and Pacific Exposition. On the morning in question, the tables in the Dean's office were covered with several sets of books including the *Upper Canada Law Journal*, *Canada Law Journal*, *Canada Law Review*, *Canadian Law Times* and the *Law Journal Reports*. With the possible exception of the latter item this collection of Canadiana was one of the Dean's greatest joys.

Until 1922, not much had been done toward the addition of sets of the Canadian reports, except the reports of the Supreme Court of Canada and the collected series of *Dominion Law Reports* and *Western Weekly Reporter*. Shortly after the above date, a little more than \$3,000 was invested in the supreme court reports of the Canadian provinces, except those of British Columbia, which had already been acquired. Some of the remaining sets of reports of the Dominion were likewise included, and in due time the library came to include an almost complete collection of Canadian court decisions. From time to time, miscellaneous odd volumes of the remaining Canadian reports have been acquired, until, today, all reported decisions of Canadian courts are available.

The minor sets of Canadian legal peri-

odicals have been slowly acquired along with those of Australia and England until the periodical collection of the present day is of remarkable strength. While there are sets of periodicals not yet to be found in the library, it is only because they cannot be obtained. Two sets of legal periodicals are recalled with particular interest. The first is the *Manitoba Law Journal* which the library had regularly urged the Carswell Company to use its best efforts to locate, but it was scarce and difficult to find; hence it was not until 1927 that the set was obtained. The second periodical is the *Law Magazine and Review* (5 series, 131 volumes). It is likewise scarce and was acquired piecemeal. Although it ceased publication only in 1915, all series save one were difficult to locate, and even today the library lacks the last two numbers in volume 4 of the fifth series, which will probably have to be procured through photostat. It is interesting to recall that subsequent to the publication of the first edition of the *Union Serial List* in 1927, a bookseller in Amsterdam, Holland, wrote the library stating that he had observed that the library lacked a certain run of volumes of this review. He had purchased such a run and quoted them to the library at a reasonable price, offering to hold them pending a reply. Naturally they were a "find," as no such run has since been encountered.

Some of the legal periodicals not so frequently found in a law library, but of no less importance, contained in the University of Washington Law Library are:

American Journal of the Improvement of the Useful Arts and the Mirror of the Patent Office, 1846, vol. 1 (all published)

American Labor Monthly, 1923-24, 2 vols.
California Legal Record, 2 vols.

Canada Green Bag, vol. 1, Jan. 1895 (all published)

Cleveland Law School Journal, vol. 1 (all published)

Coal Mining Law Journal 1907-08, 2 vols.

Forum, 13 vols. (preceding the Dickinson Law Review)

The Law, 2 vols.

Legal Adviser, 6 vols.

Legal Gazette, 8 vols.

Northwestern Law Journal, 18 mos. 1891-92 (all published)

Pacific Law Journal, vol. 1, 1911 (all published)

Pacific Legal News, vol. 1, 1911 (all published)

Swain, Benj. Man of Business, vol. 2, 1834
Yale Law Journal, complete set

One of the strongest divisions of the law library is the legal periodical collection. Aside from the periodicals in foreign languages, the library has received regularly for some years all law reviews published in the English language and now has a bound collection of over 12,000 volumes. Three copies of all standard law school reviews are received either by purchase or exchange, with the exception of the *Harvard Law Review* of which four copies are maintained. Of these serials, one copy goes to the faculty library, while the others are for student use.

When Professor Charles Wesley Smith, Librarian of the University, went to Europe on a book buying trip in 1924, he was authorized to purchase books for the law library to the total of \$2,500. The books which the law library at that time requested him to locate and purchase in London included such sets as:

Law Times (periodical)

Law Times Reports

Justice of the Peace (periodical)

Justice of the Peace Reports

Jurist

Law Journal (periodical)

Times Law Reports

Irish Law Times

Solicitors' Journal

Weekly Reporter

and other sets of lesser importance. These constituted a substantial addition to the law library and greatly enriched its English case and periodical resources.

An almost complete collection of all the English reports is now available with copies of the numerous editions thereof. A few of the rarer reports obtained with difficulty and at heavy expense include the following titles:

Cases of Assessed Taxes Decided by the Judges, folio, nos. 1-2867
 Cases of Practice, 1778
 Coke's Reports, 13 parts, 1st Ed. 1601-59
 Commercial Cases, complete set
 Lloyd's Law List Reports, complete set
 Special and Collected Law Cases, 1641

Much progress has been made in collecting both the *Old Bailey Sessions Papers* and the *Central Criminal Court Reports*. These are now very difficult to locate, and it is hardly likely that the library will be able to complete a file. Both sets were issued in parts which now apparently have been lost or destroyed.

The late Professor Clark P. Bissell of the law faculty made frequent trips to Europe, and on several occasions was authorized to secure books for the law library. On one such trip he obtained a representative collection of the publications of the Record Society of Great Britain, and other publications, at a cost of over \$3,000. Among the sets of outstanding historical importance, which he was fortunate in securing, were:

British and Foreign State Papers, 115 vols.
 Hertslet's Commercial Treaties, 26 vols.
 Statutes of the Realm, 12 vols., folio
 Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, 12 vols., folio
 Blackstone's Commentaries, 1st Ed., 4 vols.
 Blackstone's Commentaries, 1st Am. Ed., 5 vols.
 Viner's Abridgment, 24 vols., folio
 Acta Dominorum Concilii, folio
 Acta Dominorum Auditorum, folio
 Irish Statutes, 1310-1800, 2 vols., folio

Inquisitorum ad Capellam, 3 vols., folio
 Registrum Magni Sigilli, folio
 Anglo Saxon Manuscripts, 3 vols., folio
 National Manuscripts of Scotland, 3 parts, folio
 National Manuscripts of Wm. Conqueror to Queen Anne, 4 vols., folio
 Patent Rolls, Ireland, James 1, folio
 Chancery Inquisitions of Ireland, 2 vols., folio
 Irish Records, 2 vols., folio
 Liber Hiberniae, 2 vols., folio
 Rotulorum Patentium et Clausorum
 Cancellariae Hiberniae
 Calendarium, vol. 1, folio
 Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium in Turri Londinensi, folio
 Early Chancery Records, 11 vols., folio
 Ecclesiastico Taxatio, circa 1291 A. D., folio
 Exchequer Returns, folio

Mention has been made of the success in assembling the reports of the Canadian courts. Similar success has brought to the library the Scottish reports and most of the Irish. The many unsocial conflicts in Ireland have destroyed so many volumes of court reports of Eire that it is not unlikely that the library may never entirely complete these series of court decisions.

Now forming a part of the 100,000 volumes in the law library are the legal periodical reports and journals of India which supplement the regular series of its law reports. The regular series of law reports both for India and South Africa have not yet been acquired, since they are already available to the bar in the King County Law Library in Seattle.

Among the volumes now a part of the 100,000 volumes in the law library are the reports and statutes of New Zealand and the Australian Commonwealth, including those of the states which comprise it. Recent purchases, which have helped to swell the total, have included such important sets as:

Argus Law Reports
 Australian Arbitration Reports
 Australian Law Times

Commonwealth Arbitration Reports
New South Wales Law Reports
New South Wales Weekly Notes
Queensland Law Reports
South Australian Law Reports
Western Australian Law Reports
New Zealand Law Reports

Since acquiring the *New South Wales Weekly Notes*, the library has had a call from a Vancouver, British Columbia, barrister for data contained in a volume of this set of books. Needless to say, it afforded the library much pleasure to be able to render this service to a member of the bar of this adjoining Canadian Province.

Some important sets which are soon to be acquired include:

Victoria Law Reports
Tasmania Law Reports
Queensland Law Reports and Weekly Notes

It should not be overlooked that the statutes and compilations of the Dominion of Canada, and her provincial governments, of the Commonwealth of Australia and her states and of all leading English colonies and dependencies are in the law library and are frequently consulted. When these colonial statutes arrived at Customs, and before they had been released, the library had a call for the statutes of the Colony of Hong Kong. Fortunately the patron was able to wait for the receipt and unpacking of the volumes which he desired to use.

Because of the maritime character of the Port of Seattle, and because of the interest which arose from his personal admiralty practice, Dean Condon was partial to the development of an admiralty law collection. By the time the writer came to the law library, nearly all of the leading and general works on this subject had been acquired. There remained through later purchase the ac-

quiring of the more historical and rarer items, such as:

Nouveau Commentaire sur L'Ordonnance de la Marine, October 1681, 1776, 2 vols.
Traite des Prises, 1763, 2 vols.
Pardessus Collection de Lois Maritime, 1828-45, 6 vols.
Code des Prises, 2 vols., 1784
Malloy, De Jure Maritime et Naval, 2 vols., 8th Ed., 1744, 10th Ed., 1778
Boucher, Institution on Droit Maritime, 1805
Les Us et Coutumes de la Mer, 1671
Notes of Cases in the Ecclesiastical and Maritime Courts, 7 vols.

With regard to this last publication, which is relatively scarce, it happened that a call came for it one day just when that most beloved of all law book salesmen, C. Ray Brown of the Carswell Company, was in the library. Fortunately, he had a set for sale which the library immediately ordered and which arrived in time to be of service to the patron.

Mention has been made of the way in which Dean Condon acquired many of the sets of state reports prior to the *Reporter System*. The library is now endeavoring to complete these sets down to the present date. Rarely did an attorney have the preliminary volumes of state reports preceding the regular numbered series, of which there are a good many. Not all states possessed such volumes, but Dean Condon seldom obtained them when he acquired the regular reports. These preliminary reports have had to be purchased, and invariably have been scarce and costly volumes. The law library now has all of such volumes in original. Copies of some of these reports in the law library have been borrowed for the purpose of preparing reprint editions, for the use of which appropriate acknowledgments have been made in the prefaces thereto.

In like manner the law library has now

acquired a remarkably strong collection of the "side reports"—the usual meaning of which is county reports—of those states—Pennsylvania in particular—in which they are published. Certain of these sets are very scarce and the library has had to pay heavily for them. Among such are:

Justice of the Peace (Penn.)
Lancaster Bar, 15 vols.
Lackawanna Legal Record
Legal and Insurance Reporter, 8 vols., folio
Legal Opinion, 5 vols.
Luzerne Legal Observer, 4 vols.
Magistrate and Constable
Northumberland County Legal News
Pennsylvania Law Record, 3 vols.
Pennsylvania Record, 4 vols.

Other such sets are the *Law Times* (old series, 6 vols., new series, 7 vols.), and the *Saratoga Chancery Sentinel* (6 vols.). Probably no complete set of the *Law Times* has appeared on the market in the last decade. A set of the *Lancaster Bar* has been for sale for a long time, and it is reported that a large law library is interested in procuring it, but has refrained from doing so, because it will have to duplicate the first half of the set at great cost in order to secure the latter half. Many libraries have the *Chancery Sentinel* with the exception of volume 1. Recently the University of Washington Law Library turned in its set of volumes 2-5, and through the exchange of duplicate books not needed by the library obtained a complete set of this scarce publication. In similar manner other sets of the so-called "side reports" have been acquired including the rather scarce *Parish of Orleans Reports* (Louisiana), 14 volumes.

Of the same type of state reports as listed above are the following items, all originals, which are now in the library:

California. Labatt's District Court Reports, 1857, vol. 1. It might be added here that

Henry J. Labatt was also a member of the Washington Territorial Bar, having been admitted in 1858.

Idaho. Territorial Supreme Court Reports, 1867, vol. 1

New York. Livingston's Judicial Opinions, 1802

Ohio. Iddings' Term Reports Digested, 1900

Puerto Rico. Supreme Court Reports, including the first two scarce volumes.

Texas. Robard's Synopses of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, 1865

Washington. Decisions of Judge George Donworth in the U. S. Circuit and District Courts, 1911-12, 2 vols.

Washington. Decisions of Judge Cornelius Hanford in the U. S. Circuit and District Courts, 1904-12, 11 vols.

In line with the modern development of college and bar libraries, the University of Washington Law Library has assembled some noteworthy collections of certain classes of law books, such as attorneys' general opinions, bar association reports, public utility or service commission reports, and railroad commission reports. While none of these series is complete, each is as complete as will be found in any law library of comparable or possibly of even larger size. Search for materials of these types usually begins first with the office of the official in question. Sometimes long runs can be obtained there; more often only a few recent volumes are available. Then follows the search with the aid of dealers and second-hand book shops, checking lists and catalogs. From these sources additions are made from time to time but plenty of patience is required, because success does not come quickly, and years will usually elapse before reasonable completeness can be attained. Probably attorneys' general opinions are the most difficult to secure of the four series mentioned above, but public utility or service commission reports are not easy, especially the early ones. At this writing some

1,325 volumes of attorneys' general opinions and 3,176 volumes of public service and railroad commission reports have been collected in the library.

Some idea of the scope of the collection of public utility and railroad commission reports may be gathered from two occasions at which the test of its completeness was made. Several years ago a professor of law in a college in Kentucky desired to do some research in the field of public utilities. He wrote to the State Library at Olympia for information as to how extensive its collection was, and in reply was referred to the University of Washington Law Library. Later he came to the University and spent some little time using these reports.

On another occasion, the Washington Department of Public Service had an important brief to prepare involving a comparative study of the reports of the several states. Its own collection was so inadequate that its attorney remained at the University for several weeks studying these decisions.

Many bar association reports are scarce, while others are common. The search by the law library for these reports was initiated shortly prior to the publication of A. J. Small's *Checklist of State Bar Association Reports*. Considerable progress in this direction had been made before the impetus to secure these reports was stimulated by the publication of the above mentioned checklist. A short time after this a mad scramble had started among law libraries to find these books. The contents of these volumes, frequently of great value, were not readily available to the student of the law for want of adequate indexing. In later years the *Index to Legal*

Periodicals has carried a classified listing of the major articles and papers; but it was not until 1942 with publication of the *Index to State Bar Association Reports and Proceedings* that an excellent index of the contents of these proceedings was made available. The latter index has unlocked a vast storehouse of legal material for the most part previously uncataloged. The collection of bar association reports in the University of Washington Law Library includes some 2,165 volumes, and because of its completeness can be only infrequently augmented by occasional additions.

Some years ago the law library was offered a complete set of the *Vermont Bar Association Reports*. Since it was uncertain whether the price asked was reasonable, the advice of the late A. J. Small was sought. He replied by telegram that the price was very reasonable, and if the law library did not want them, he would be happy to secure them. Needless to say, the library purchased them.

On two occasions, the library has had the pleasure of visits from law school representatives, who, on viewing the collection of bar association reports from their own states, were prompted to make comment pleasing to the ears of a librarian. The first such occasion was a visit of Dean William G. Hale, then the dean of the University of Oregon Law School, who on seeing a complete set of the *Oregon State Bar Association Reports* on the shelves, exclaimed, "Where did you get these reports?" pointing to several volumes. The reply was that they had been picked up in Portland, whereupon the Dean replied, "The very idea of coming down to our state and taking these volumes away, when our

library does not even have them." Not long after, a member of the faculty of the University of Missouri Law Library noticed that the set of *Missouri State Bar Association Reports* was complete and that it carried the book labels of John D. Lawson, a former dean of that law school. He was greatly surprised to find this set so far from Missouri, and especially so since the set then in the University of Missouri Law Library lacked a certain key volume.

Textbooks form one of the essential classes of books in a law library. Since new editions are continually in the process of publication, the textbook collection grows rapidly. Many libraries, because of space limitations or local conditions, retain only the latest editions. Such a procedure is not safe for a large research library to follow, so that in this library, as in many other large law libraries, copies of all textbooks and of all editions of them are preserved for reference use. Adding such old editions quickly raises the accession total and helps to reach the 100,000 volume goal; but more important than this, it makes available old editions of texts, so often referred to in the older decisions of the various courts.

Frequent gifts of law books from the offices of local lawyers are carefully checked with the object of sorting out the editions not in the library. While this requires time and is a laborious task, the result often justifies the time spent, and frequently uncovers volumes of texts not already on the shelves. The University of Washington preserves one copy of all such books and from time to time purchases various odd volumes in order to complete the run of numbered editions or to fill holes in its sets.

It is generally regarded as complimentary to a library's resourcefulness to have its facilities employed in the preparation of texts and treatises. This is of frequent occurrence in the case of texts and casebooks prepared by members of the faculties of law schools, who naturally make extensive use of the books in their local law school library. It is of more significance, however, especially to certain libraries, to have their resources used by visiting practitioners or professors. While the instances in which this has been done at the University of Washington Law Library are not many, it is gratifying to refer to at least two such occasions. In 1940, Dr. Edgar S. Bodenheimer, a graduate of the University of Washington, wrote his treatise on Jurisprudence in the law library and supplemented its facilities with materials which the library was able to borrow on inter-library loan. As most of the books used by Dr. Bodenheimer from other libraries were in foreign law, it bespeaks a need at Washington for the development of a larger and more representative collection of the basic and essential books in the foreign languages. It is hoped that following the war, funds may be obtained to develop this part of the law library collection. In this connection may be mentioned the collection now in the library of the unpublished legal works of Hardin T. McClelland of Seattle. Mr. McClelland has prepared about thirty volumes of startling interest.

On another occasion (1940), Professor Clifford W. Crandall of the University of Florida Law School spent the summer at Washington preparing the 1940 *Supplement* to his excellent treatise on Florida *Common Law Practice*. Pro-

fessor Crandall was pleasantly surprised to find a broad collection of Florida statutes and periodicals in this library.

Some further contributions to the research facilities of the law library should be noted, which again, reflect the breadth of the vision of the late Dean Condon. These are the collections of territorial journals, the state legislative bills, and the bound volumes of the briefs. Not all Washington territorial journals were printed,² but such as had been printed were collected and bound for the law library, beginning with the legislative sessions of 1870. Prior to that date the library had procured from the estate of Mr. John P. Judson, pioneer lawyer of Steilacoom, the bound volumes of these journals covering the legislative sessions of 1854-1869 respectively. This set of bound journals is all the more interesting to the legal historian since it once belonged to that pioneer lawyer, Frank Clark of Steilacoom, who had come to the Washington territory as a youth in 1852. It was indeed a tactical move on the part of Dean Condon to procure these very important volumes, when it is recalled that John P. Judson died in Colfax, Washington—a long distance from Seattle.

The collecting of a file of the early state legislative bills was no easy task. At the time Dean Condon undertook this work, no file of them had been assembled within the state, and even today there is probably but one additional file of the state bills available. He had to contact the present and former members of the state legislature in the hopes that he could find files which they had re-

tained and which they would be willing to release to the law library. When it is considered that this project was not begun until 1914, the complexity of the task becomes apparent.

A similar, but even more difficult, undertaking was the collecting and assembling of the briefs filed in the state supreme court during the first two decades of the state's history. This involved a checking of the dockets of the courts and the contacting of hundreds of attorneys throughout the state asking for copies of their briefs. While the bound set, which was thereby assembled, is not entirely complete, it closely approximates that maintained by the supreme court in its library at the Temple of Justice in Olympia, and, aside from this Olympia set, no other set begins to compare with it. In recent years both the bound files of the legislative bills and the supreme court briefs have been kept to date by frequent bindings, which adds many volumes per year to the library.

In 1923, when the late Judge Frank Rudkin went to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, and through the cooperation of its clerk, the Honorable F. D. Monokton and the late Professor Clark P. Bissett, the library began to receive the federal briefs filed in that Court, which, when bound, have added further toward the 100,000 volume goal. Besides, the library has from time to time picked up briefs filed prior to 1924 and these again have added even more to the collection.

Pursuant to Rule of Court promulgated in 1934, the United States Supreme Court fixed the number of libraries to receive the records and briefs filed in that Court, and at the same time

² For a list of those not printed, but which were later transcribed by the W. P. A. as a project initiated by the writer, see Arthur S. Beardsey, *Desiderata Pertaining to Selected Legal Materials of Washington* (April 1943) 18 WASH. LAW REV. 54.

designated such libraries by name. The order of the Court, however, left the way open for the designation of other libraries to receive these briefs and records. As only one library west of the Mississippi River—the San Francisco Law Library—was then receiving the records and briefs, it was the opinion of the American Association of Law Libraries that the West should receive a broader distribution of these documents. Accordingly in 1936, a committee was appointed by the President of the Association to ascertain whether such a change could be effected; and at its next meeting (1937), the committee reported that the Court had agreed to consider the recommendation of the Association as to the designation of one additional library to receive the briefs filed in that Court, and further that it had recommended the University of Washington Law Library to be such designee. From that date, the briefs³ of this Court have been received and bound, adding materially to the resources of the library.

Peculiar in interest and of tremendous importance to the law library is the collection of framed photographs of the judges and lawyers of Washington prior to 1910. Starting with the lawyers of the Oregon Territory of 1850 and carried forward from that period, the collection now includes over 1,500 photographs. In connection with this project the writer has assembled biographies of several thousand of these early lawyers and has constructed a card index of the lawyers of the territory and state.

Only the more common volumes of foreign and comparative law are to be had at Washington. Prior to the coming

of Professor Ernst Levy to join the faculty of the law school, little of importance among these reference books had been acquired. Lately, however, through his advice and cooperation, important additions have been made, which supplement his own extensive private library and afford opportunity for limited research in this field. The library has a long way to go, if it is to acquire and make available even the standard and basic research materials in foreign law. As pointed out above, it is hoped that this can be done after the war is over. The library is now collecting the leading law journals in Spanish and Portuguese by exchange of the *Washington Law Review* for similar law journals published in Mexico, Central America and South America. Also the current statutes of the Latin-American republics are now being obtained.

In the field of oriental law, the library has what it regards as a virgin field of activity. Being the closest law school library to the Orient, it would appear that the collecting here of oriental law is an appropriate sphere for development. Through gifts, the library has already acquired about 500 volumes of Chinese law and about 1,500 volumes of Japanese law.

Perhaps one of the most interesting collections of books which a law school library is privileged to develop and which is, at the same time, appropriate to a law school library, is that of legal miscellany. The books in this broad grouping provide recreational, cultural and informational reading, and include such classes of books as legal fiction, history, essays, criticism, philosophy, trials, sociology, economics, memoirs, biography and similarly related fields. Many of

³ Since no additional "records" were available, the University of Washington Law Library does not receive these.

these, while on the borderline of the law, are nevertheless essential to a law library collection as providing the proper background for an understanding of legal principles. When the library began to expand its collections in the years following 1922, many of these volumes were lacking. Only a handful of such books was then in the library; today, thousands of these volumes are listed in the inventory, including the private library in this field which belonged to the late Professor Clark P. Bissett, and which the library purchased after his death.

In the University of Washington Law Library as in all large law libraries, the building of the collection of law books is not confined exclusively to the common and ordinary books—the so-called "bread and butter" type—but efforts are made, within reasonable limits and without the placing of over-emphasis on them, to procure some of the rarer books which, aside from their research value, add cultural strength to the library. Unfortunately, funds have never permitted this library to do much in this field, and oftentimes important and unusual items have had to be passed on to one of the law libraries which had funds for such desirable accessions. This is the more regrettable because here in the far West, research materials are so very scarce that frequent dependence upon the collections of eastern law libraries becomes necessary.

Notwithstanding the difficulties in securing the cultural books referred to above, the library from time to time has endeavored to pick up certain of the most desirable material suitable for historical research, and has added these items to the library collection. Typical

of these purchases, the following books may be listed from among those acquired during the past few years:

Coke's Institutes, 1st Ed. 4 Parts

Fraunce, the Lawiers Logike, 1st Ed., 1588
(It is believed by Shakespearian critics that it was from this work that Shakespeare acquired much of his legal knowledge.)

Fleta, Commentarius Juris Anglicanii, 2nd Ed., 1685

Cowell, The Interpreter, 1st Ed., 1607 (This is the first imprint of an English Law Dictionary, but the definitions of certain terms were so displeasing to James I, that he ordered all copies burned.)

Bacon, The Elements of the Common Lawes of England, 1639

Plowden, Abridgment des tous les Cases, 1592

Sheppard, The Faithful Councillor: Or the Marrow of the Law in English, 2nd Ed., 1653-54

Incunabula—Gratianus, Decreta pais sive concordia etc., 1493—Baptist de Tortis, Institutiona de Justinian, 1495

Statutes at Large (England) 1587

Le Grand Coutumier du Pays, Norman, 1539

Selden, Mare Clausum, 1663 (This is the only edition translated into English.)

Scipionis Gentilis, Opera 8 vols.

With the occupation of the law library's new quarters in John T. Condon Hall in 1933, the law faculty felt that the set of the *National Reporter System* then in the library was too badly foxed and worn to be used in such a beautiful reading room, and further that it would be desirable to have a set of these reports shelved close to the faculty library. It was their opinion that a new set of the *Reporter System* should be acquired to be shelved in the reading room, and the old set placed in the stacks adjacent to the faculty library. This was done at a great saving in original cost, and at an increased attractiveness to the room. The books were specially bound with the indexes removed, thereby affording an additional saving in shelf space. Altogether some 2,300 volumes were thus added to the library's resources.

The faculty library is one of two special service libraries maintained in connection with, and as a part of, the law library. The second is the attorneys' library housed in a special attorneys' room. Both libraries are designed to serve a special group of readers and contain books useful for particular group research. These libraries are not only unique and distinctive, but they are exceedingly practical. To keep them at their maximum completeness requires some additional purchases over and above those made for the law library in general, but the helpfulness to the faculty and the good will engendered in the bar more than warrant this additional expense.

Another special collection which likewise has contributed to the 100,000 volume goal, but which has cost little or nothing to acquire or maintain, is the "Collection of Books by Washington Lawyers." It includes books, pamphlets, and monographs on all and varied subjects written or compiled by Washington lawyers. Over 500 items are now in this collection and it is particularly attractive because of the scope of the writings of the Washington bar. The bar is shown to possess a wide versatility of interests. In addition to the usual codes, reports, digests, citations and

texts on the subjects of the law, Washington lawyers have made contributions to the literature of such fields of writing as history, biography, travel, philosophy, poetry, narrative trials, fiction, economics, social and political science, all of which may deservedly be counted toward the library's goal.

So the story runs! It could be continued for many more pages, but this would only enlarge upon the theme on which this narration is predicated. The building of serviceable and cultural law libraries, like those of any other type, requires some vision and a concept of the problems involved; but more than that, it requires funds in liberal quantity to enable the library to carry out its plan and to permit it to render the services desired of it. Today, the University of Washington Law Library occupies an enviable place as tenth in size among the law school libraries of the United States. In this place it is destined to remain, since law school libraries above it are outstanding and heavily endowed. While it needs many essential and important volumes, which are daily becoming scarcer and potentially more difficult to procure, it is only when the next quarter of a century has passed that we will know whether the second 100,000 volume goal will contain them.

Death of Justice Brunot

JUSTICE HARNEY F. BRUNOT, husband of Alice Magee Brunot, State Librarian of Louisiana, died suddenly on March 11 in New Orleans. Her many friends sympathize with her in her loss.

Mrs. Brunot's recent eye operation has proved to be a success.

Bernita Long Honored

BERNITA J. LONG, Law Librarian at the University of Illinois and past President of the A. A. L. L., has just been initiated into Mortar Board as an honorary member. Mortar Board is a national society recognizing women's activities.

INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS CONTRACT

BY MILES O. PRICE

Librarian, Columbia University School of Law

At the Milwaukee conference of June 1942, the Association directed the Index Committee to negotiate a new contract for printing and publishing the *Index to Legal Periodicals*. This contract has been duly executed by the Executive Committee and the H. W. Wilson Company. Since a friend of mine in the Association asked, upon seeing it, whether the Committee was working for the Association or for Wilson, it seems advisable to explain, as briefly as possible, the provisions of the contract, and the reasons that things were or were not done. My friend was not serious in his question, but as the present contract is in most essentials like that which was assailed in a heated discussion at Milwaukee as "unfavorable" or "unconscionable," others may not be so charitable; hence this explanation. In order to understand it clearly, reference should be made to the Milwaukee Proceedings and to the old contract, as printed in the September 1942 *Law Library Journal*, beginning on page 378, and especially the material beginning on page 391.

First, let it be said that the Committee did no perfunctory work in preparing this contract; what has been done resulted from long and careful study of all objections raised at Milwaukee, and of the various other factors controlling the publication of such an organ as the *Index*. The subscription list was carefully analyzed; commissions of subscriptions brokers and other items of overhead were conscientiously investigated; the books of the H. W. Wilson Company relating to indexes were examined, par-

ticular attention being paid to overhead allocations in order to compare them with charges by Wilson for similar services for his own publications. Each of the nine members of the Committee¹ worked hard and knew at all times what was being done. I, as chairman, had the benefit of personal consultation with all but the Misses Kilbourn, Lathrop and Woodard, and in addition profited by conferences with Sidney Hill, Eldon James, Lew Morse and W. R. Roalfe. While there was not unanimity of opinion on all important matters, I believe it safe to say there was no serious doubt that the new contract is favorable to the Association and that in any event it is the best which can be had in wartime.

Sincere and arduous efforts were made to insure competitive bidding for the job of printing and publishing the *Index*. Proposals were sent to printers known to be experienced in this general class of work. Among these were the Commerce Clearing House, Lawyers' Cooperative Publishing Company, and West Publishing Company; also, an important printers' broker who specializes in class publications. The results were completely negative, not one being either willing or able to add to his present commitments because of the war, though some were willing to consider it upon the return of normal conditions. The broker said our present contract was very favorable and that we would be fortunate to secure a renewal on the

¹ The members of the Committee were Clara Kilbourn, Olive C. Lathrop, John M. Maguire, Helen Newman, Arthur C. Pulling, Laurie H. Riggs, Jessie I. Wharton, Gertrude E. Woodard and Miles O. Price, chairman.

same terms. Perforce, then, the Committee negotiated with the H. W. Wilson Company.

Considered article by article, changes are:

Preamble. The words "as owners of the *Index to Legal Periodicals*" were added.

Articles 1 and 2 are unchanged. Committee members experienced in periodical publishing realized the inevitability of certain additional editorial work by the printer, and found Wilson's charges reasonable; and it was recognized that a per-page basis contract was impossible in wartime.

Article 3, providing for payment to Wilson for his services as business and subscription agent and for mailing copies to subscribers, was rather violently attacked at Milwaukee, but the Committee after earnest consideration finds the old contract favorable, and the old article is incorporated in the new contract, with one addition. The Committee believes that almost all unfavorable criticism of the charges in the Article is based upon a lack of knowledge of the usual costs of these services, which seem high to the layman.

By the terms of both the new and the old contracts, the Association pays Wilson for his services as business manager and for mailing the *Index* to subscribers, 15 per cent of all sales except net new subscriptions, for which he receives 50 per cent; or an average of about 16½ per cent on sales. Wilson's charges for his own indexes for these items, called business overhead and promotion, average 27 per cent, which investigation shows to be about average in the industry for like overhead. This indicates

highly favorable, rather than unfavorable treatment. Though the 50 per cent commission on *net* new subscriptions was attacked at Milwaukee as "unconscionable," representatives of three subscription agencies of national scope stated to the Committee in personal interviews that their charges on *gross* new subscriptions vary from 70 to 107 per cent, and in our case would be 100 per cent—indicating that Wilson charges the Association less than half the prevailing commercial rate. (A publisher pays these commissions on the theory that a new subscriber will continue for several years, thus spreading the original high commission.) As a matter of fact, Wilson in 1942 lost \$77.61 on new subscriptions, taking into account all items of expense. An added clause in the new contract provides that if Wilson has approached a prospective subscriber and failed, the Association may then solicit, and if it secures such subscription, Wilson shall be paid only 15 per cent, as on old business, for servicing that copy, and not 50 per cent as formerly.

However, the detailed analysis of subscriptions and amounts paid for them on the service basis, convinced the Committee that with the return of normal business conditions and the expiration of the present contract, the Association should act as its own business manager, and contract only for printing and mailing. An unsuccessful effort to effect such an arrangement was made before signing this contract, Wilson having consented. Last year, for 525 subscriptions, management and mailing charges were about \$1,600, a substantial percentage of which the Committee believes could be saved by Association Management.

Article 4, concerning the accounting and finances between Wilson and the Association, has caused more trouble and dissatisfaction than any other provision, for two reasons. First: annual published reports submitted to the Association have been for nine months' actual and three months' estimated business, because the Association's report year, ending May 31, coincides neither with the *Index* publication year nor with Wilson's fiscal year. This has caused considerable criticism from members, who never could be certain as to the *Index*'s financial status. The Committee recommends that the report year and the publication year be made to coincide, and that the full report, instead of the partially estimated report, then be published in the *Law Library Journal*.

Second: great dissatisfaction has been felt because of Wilson's retention of Association funds, both as unearned reserves and as uncalled-for balances due the Association. The uncalled-for balances appear to have been retained as the result of a misunderstanding, and all this money has now been turned over to the Association. However, Wilson has insisted on retaining reserves against unearned subscriptions. These are of two kinds: reserves against current issues for the subscription year, and reserves against the costly three-year cumulation, sent without charge to subscribers for the three preceding years. Wilson's position, from which he will not recede, is that since his name appears on the cover page of the *Index*, and he bills and receives the advance payment for subscriptions, he, as well as the Association, is both legally and morally bound to furnish the *Index* and the three-year cumulation to subscribers.

Therefore, to the extent that the copies have not been furnished, the fee has not been earned by the Association, and for his protection he retains the unearned balance. This usually appears in the annual reports as \$5,000 for current subscriptions, and from \$1,200 to \$3,600 according to years, for the cumulation. However, since Wilson credits the *Index* account as soon as a subscriber is billed, there is never \$5,000 in actual cash in unearned current reserves; as of May 31, 1942, for example, \$3,000 of that sum had not yet been received.

The Committee asks for careful examination of the added clause in the new contract relating to quarterly accounting. The members believe this provision will avoid most of the complaints about handling of Association cash by the contractor. The Committee suggests the advisability of bonding Wilson in the maximum amount of Association funds he is likely to hold at any time, as a provision against his possible insolvency.

Article 5 is new, with an obvious purpose. There has been no survey of subscribers' periodical holdings since 1935, to the probable financial detriment of both the Association and of some subscribers. By vote of the Executive Committee and of the *Index* Committee the operation of this clause has been suspended, at least for this year, because the suspension of 10 per cent of the periodicals indexed, and the reduction of frequency of publication of others, renders such a survey imprudent at this time.

Article 6 is old Article 5, unchanged.

In view of the above facts, the Committee on the *Index to Legal Periodicals* offered the new contract to the Execu-

tive Committee without apologies, as one favorable to the Association. However, while this explanation of the surrounding circumstances is believed to have in all essentials the approval of the Committee on the *Index*, it is written wholly by me, as chairman, has not been submitted to the Committee for approval in its present form, and I am wholly responsible for whatever errors and infelicitous statements it may contain. Furthermore, none of the earlier mentioned Association members, not Committee members, who generously gave of their counsel, is chargeable with any of the terms of the new contract.

CONTRACT

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 31st day of December, 1943 between THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES, a corporation herein called the First Party, as owners of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* and THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY, herein called the Second Party.

WHEREIN, it is mutually agreed as follows:

1. That the First Party will provide for the editorial work on the *Index to Legal Periodicals*.

2. That the Second Party will print, bind, sell and mail the *Index*. For the printing of the *Index*, the Second Party will be paid the actual cost of the printing, plus ten per cent. The Second Party will be reimbursed by the First Party for the cost of envelopes and postage required in mailing the current issues, and the three-year bound volume. The addressing is to be included with the general overhead, and will not be charged for separately.

3. The First Party will pay to the Second Party a commission of fifteen per cent on the proceeds of the sales of the *Index*, up to the amount of business transacted in the previous fiscal year; the Second Party to receive fifty per cent of the proceeds from

sales in excess of the sales of the previous year, except that upon failure of the Second Party to secure a new subscriber, the First Party is granted permission to solicit and secure said subscription, and the Second Party shall be paid only a commission of fifteen per cent on said subscription. In connection with the sale of the *Index* to Legal Periodicals, the Second Party will bear the expense of all correspondence, printing of all advertising material, bookkeeping, promotion of sales, postage cost on promotion correspondence.

4. The Second Party agrees to make an accounting and settlement on the completion of each volume which ends with the July issue. The Second Party agrees to prepare and submit to the First Party, at the beginning of each fiscal year, an estimate of anticipated surplus for the coming year, and to pay quarterly to the First Party such sums as may be estimated to be due at the end of each quarter. Following the fourth quarter and as soon as the printing cost of the annual or three-year volume can be ascertained there shall be a final accounting, and the exact amount then due the First Party shall be ascertained and paid; provided however, that, if the said final accounting shows a deficit, such deficit shall be carried over and deducted from the estimate of anticipated income for the following year; and provided further, that the Second Party shall have the right to revise its annual and quarterly estimates of anticipated surplus if there is any substantial change in either income or expenses during the year.

It is further agreed that in making the annual estimate of anticipated surplus and the final accounting, the Second Party shall hold in reserve such sums as may be necessary to meet the expenses of the yearly subscription and the three-year bound volume.

5. Beginning in 1944, and every six years thereafter, the Second Party shall resurvey the periodical holdings of the subscribers to determine whether they are paying the right amount for their subscriptions on a service basis. If not paying the right amount, the price of their subscription shall be adjusted.

6. This Agreement shall continue for three years, and shall be automatically renewed unless terminated by either party within thirty (30) days before its expiration.

GENERAL REFERENCE BOOKS FOR THE LAW LIBRARY

BY EARL H. DAVIS AND THOMAS S. DABAGH

*Los Angeles County Law Library**

Each library has its "pet" reference books, and it would not surprise us one whit to learn that we have omitted from this review at least one important work per law library in the country! However, we are testimonial devotees and refuse to be deterred from paying our respects (solicited) to those general works which have helped cure some of our headaches.

Law librarians who want to learn more about non-legal reference works than is offered in this brief statement, should examine the lists found in Hicks' *Materials and Methods of Legal Research*, second edition, pages 271-284, and in Beardsley's *Legal Bibliography and the Use of Law Books*, 1937, pages 324-326. Another helpful source is the chapter by Arthur H. Cole in Eldean's *How to Find the Law*, 1940, beginning at page 262, entitled "Business Data for the Lawyer."

The most important list of non-legal reference works, however, is Mudge's *Guide to Reference Books*, sixth edition, 1936, with its supplements; we shall have occasion to refer to it hereafter. Price and other information regarding practically all items mentioned by us will be found in Mudge. Shore's *Basic Reference Books*, 1939, will also prove helpful.

Since we have been asked to write on general reference books useful in a law library, we will not attempt to mention the significant volumes on particular subjects, such as medicine, accounting, and criminology, which might well be

included in a law library collection for the information of its patrons. For this we recommend Mudge and local experts in the various fields.

It seems hardly necessary to state that even a small law library should have a good general encyclopedia (the *Americana* or the *Britannica*) and an unabridged dictionary (the *Merriam-Webster* or the *Funk and Wagnalls*) at hand. Some, however, might overlook the *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, which can be purchased for a modest sum, and which will often come to the rescue when other sources fail.

Supplementing the encyclopedias are a number of quick-reference manuals. The *World Almanac*, with its many types of miscellaneous information, is, of course, a "must have" volume, and many find the *Lincoln Library of Essential Information* almost equally useful. The *United States Government Manual* is an inexpensive item which no law library can afford to be without, as it gives an authoritative history and description of the federal agencies. The *Book of the States* is of comparable value for important information relative to state matters. Careful study of the contents of the *Book of the States* will prove rewarding, we guarantee.

Ayer's Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals has an important place in the law library not only because it lists legal and other special-subject newspapers and magazines, but also because it serves as a very practical gazetteer. Similarly useful for special types of information are *The American Book of*

*Mr. Davis is Reference Librarian; Mr. Dabagh, Librarian.

Days by Douglas, State Names, Flags, Seals, etc. by Shankle, and *The Flag of the United States*, by Moss.

Very often current events, or events of recent years, will have a bearing on or will give a clue to the solution of a legal problem. Sometimes, too, the law books will stubbornly refuse to identify a court decision (usually of an inferior court) or a piece of legislation (almost always just a proposed law) which was but recently very much in the public eye. In such cases the *New York Times Index* is an invaluable aid. *Public Affairs Information Service* is also useful for "spotting" out-of-the-ordinary legal (especially legislative) information of sociological or economic significance.

Yearbooks which review events of the year topic by topic are sometimes excellent sources of background information for the purposes of law library patrons. The *Americana Annual*, the *Britannica Book of the Year*, and the *New International Yearbook*, as well as the *American Yearbook*, supply material of this kind, and any one of them should be adequate. *The Statesman's Yearbook*, on the other hand, is a "concise and reliable manual of descriptive and statistical information about the governments of the world," as Mudge puts it, and some may find it worth having also.

Atlases are necessary in any library. The larger American atlases are the *Rand McNally Commercial Atlas* and *Hammond's New-World Loose Leaf Atlases*. A number of smaller desk atlases, such as the *Rand McNally World Atlas*, are available at much less cost when a larger atlas does not seem essential. Among the subject atlases, *Shepherd's Historical Atlas*, *Paullin's Atlas of the Historical Geography of the*

United States, and the recent *Atlas of American History*, by Adams, are all standard works.

Four outstanding books of quotations, at least one of which should be in every active law library, are Stevenson's *Home Book of Quotations*, Hoyt's *New Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations*, Bartlett's *Familiar Quotations*, and the *Oxford Dictionary of Quotations*. The Stevenson volume contains the largest number of quotations, but the *Oxford Dictionary* is the most recent and has an excellent index. A copy of the *Bible* should also be at hand, of course, and so also should a one volume edition of Shakespeare.

Word books are sometimes very useful. We suggest Webster's *Dictionary of Synonyms*, March's *Thesaurus Dictionary* and Roget's *Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases*. These should cover the need for this type of publication.

For books on usage, Fowler's *Dictionary of Modern English Usage* and Berrey's *American Thesaurus of Slang* are well worth having, as is also Vizetelly's *Desk-Book of Idioms and Idiomatic Phrases*. Taintor's *Secretary's Handbook* and Mawson's *Complete Desk Book* are other excellent guides.

Harper's Latin Dictionary is obviously important in a law library. Other language dictionaries should be selected on the basis of need. Once more Mudge is an aid in selection.

The demand for biographical information necessitates a rather strong collection of general material of this nature, in addition to the volumes of biography dealing solely with members of the legal profession. The following titles are suggested: *Webster's Biographical Dic-*

tionary, *Who's Who in America*, *Who Was Who in America 1897-1942*, the English *Who's Who*, and *Who Was Who 1929-1940*. In addition to the above, biographical volumes for the locality and state should be available.

The larger law libraries may find it desirable to possess one or more of the large biographical sets, such as the *Dictionary of American Biography*, the *National Encyclopedia of American Bio-*

graphy, or the British *Dictionary of National Biography*.

These, we think, are the general reference works "most likely to succeed" in most law libraries. We hope that each reader who has honored us by reading to this point, has found at least one helpful suggestion. Further, we hope that every reader who finds his or her "pet" unmentioned herein, will kindly tell us about it, so that we may get something out of this, too!

BOOK REVIEW

AMERICAN LIBRARY LAWS, SECOND EDITION. Edited by James C. Foutts, Chicago, American Library Association, 1943. viii, 1247 p. \$10.00.

This compilation of the full texts of American library laws, sponsored by the State Agency Section of the Library Extension Division of the American Library Association, under a Carnegie Corporation of New York grant, is a revision of the first edition, 1930, through June 1941, with an occasional statute of later date. Laws not relating to the United States and its possessions have been omitted from this edition. "By limiting the scope of the book to the legislation of the United States it has been possible to publish more completely the laws of the states. Legal provisions governing the libraries of state historical societies and county law libraries were included in the first edition by citation only, but in most cases these laws are quoted completely in the present volume. Laws governing the distribution of public documents to libraries have been treated in greater detail as a separate subject group. Appropriation and temporary legislation

generally has been omitted. Local laws usually have not been quoted, but citations have been included when feasible." Since the text was carefully checked by Luther H. Evans, Chief Assistant Librarian of the Library of Congress, and by state compilers of the caliber of Dooley of Massachusetts, Moreland of Michigan, and Tolman of New York, under the general editorship of Mr. Foutts, it is an exceedingly useful book for administrators, organizers, and trustees of tax-supported libraries.

The revision was badly needed, as anyone familiar with legislative developments in the field knows. Certain important aspects, such as certification, now found in 23 states, were not even mentioned in the first edition. The important field of county law libraries receives the treatment it deserves. However, the work is at once well-nigh indispensable and exasperating. Valuable because it is unique in an important field and in the main carefully done, it

is exasperating in that it is inconsistent in its exclusion and inclusion policy and is somewhat difficult to use.

The work lacks unity because the more than 50 compilers were held to no uniform policy of content and treatment of material. For example, New York's very extensive system of court law libraries is covered only by citation of statutes, while for neighboring Connecticut one-half page of text is devoted to a statute granting a pension to a named county law library assistant. The material omitted here is important, that included is not. This same lack of uniformity is evident elsewhere in the work.

In most instances, a statute, to be included, apparently must contain the word "library." Thus, though there are numerous state retirement or pension systems applicable to librarians of tax-supported libraries, only 10 states are listed in the index under "Retirement," one of which is Connecticut. But while the remarkably favorable Connecticut retirement statute for state employees generally, to which librarians are eligible, is not even cited, the private law mentioned above is printed in full, as Connecticut's only contribution. On the other hand, the general retirement laws of New York and Ohio are given, though the word "library" is not in the text, while similar state-wide systems for some other states are not. According to this compilation, only California, Ohio and Puerto Rico have civil service statutes applicable to librarians. A few minutes' search through state codes disproves this. What of New York's Civil Service and Education laws? Since it is probable that no one else in the United States is as familiar, with library laws

generally as Mr. Tolman, it is obvious that he omitted civil service laws from his New York report as a matter of deliberate policy. But why, then, include them for any states at all, or if for some states, why not for all when applicable to librarians, whether or not the text includes the word "librarian"? Certainly, civil service and retirement are important enough in library work to merit adequate coverage in a compilation of library laws; or if not included, their exclusion should be explained. However, since nearly all library laws do contain the word "library," most are found in this work in their entirety. *American Library Laws* is the obvious place for beginning a search for library statutes, though the careful lawyer certainly would not end it there.

An adequate and uniform classification or arrangement of the material for each state would have so organized it that inconsistencies would have been avoided and the book made much easier to use, but the simple arrangement scheme employed in the first edition and retained in this, is neither adequate nor uniform. For instance, under Iowa, Section B indicates State Historical Society laws, and C, Distribution of Public Documents; in Kansas, these are found under C and E, respectively. A quite satisfactory model for this kind of compilation exists in the familiar Parker's annual *Corporation Manual*, in which, although full texts of statutes are given, their sections are arranged according to a uniform and rather full classification of 10 main heads and 60 subdivisions. If a similar thing had been done here, the state compilers would have had a checklist, like a key-number system, not only for content but

for treatment. The compilers for Michigan and California did devise good classifications. A brief sketch of the legislative history of the various acts, as given in the *Manual*, would have been useful in this compilation.

Lack of a satisfactory and uniform subject arrangement would be largely compensated for by an adequate and accurate index. The 62-page index for *American Library Laws* was tested for one general topic only, court and allied libraries. Under "Court Libraries" are found entries only for Alabama, Louisiana, Puerto Rico and Texas. "Supreme Court Libraries" are listed for 15 states and the United States. "Law Libraries" lists only the United States Department of Justice, State Department, General Land Office, and the Law Library of Congress! "State Law Libraries" are noted for 21 states. (There is some duplication of states in the above.) As a perusal of the statutes shows that while there is not much uniformity of nomenclature, the provisions relating to the establishment of the above libraries

are quite similar, it is clear that the indexing is by catchword from the statute, rather than by content. One, the Missouri Court of Appeals library, was not indicated at all. Although Nebraska and Montana have practically identical statutes as to the constitution of their state libraries, they are indexed differently. It may be noted in passing that Iowa, Louisiana and Washington have been omitted from "County Libraries" in the index, though included in the first edition under identical statutes. Each of these states has provisions either for county libraries or for contracting for county library service. On the basis of the above criticisms, this reviewer finds the index useful, but neither complete nor consistent.

In spite of these criticisms, the compilation is in the main a careful, accurate, and certainly a badly needed library tool—one for which the editor, and compilers deserve the appreciative thanks of librarians.

MILES O. PRICE.

Columbia University.

CURRENT LEGAL PUBLICATIONS

COMPILED BY ANYDA MARCHANT AND FRANCIS X. DWYER
*Law Library of Congress**

Australia. *Manual of National Security Legislation*. 4th Ed. Government, 1944. 2v. 13s 6d. (Carswell, \$3.25.)

Basset, Elsie. *Librarian's Guide to Title-page Russian and Principles of Transliteration with an Introduction to Russian Law Books*. Columbia Univ. Libraries, N. Y. C., 1944. 47p. Mimeographed. \$1.50.

Bellamy, B. W. *Workmen's Compensation Tables*. 2d. Ed. Butterworth, London, 1944. (Issued as a supplement to Butter-

*Miss Marchant is Chief of the American Law Section; Mr. Dwyer, Assistant Law Librarian.

worth's Emergency Legislation Service.) 7s 6d. (Carswell, \$1.80.)

Blum, Léon. *Léon Blum before his Judges; Verbatim Transcript of Blum's Speech from the Dock and of his Cross-examination*; tr. from French by Christian Howie. Routledge, London, 1943. 159p. 6s. (Carswell, \$1.45.)

Bowen, C. D. *Yankee from Olympus; Justice Holmes and his Family*. Little, Brown and Co., 1944. 475p. \$3.00.

Britton, W. E. *Handbook of the Law of Bills and Notes*. West Pub. Co., St. Paul 2, 1943. 1245p. (Hornbook Series.) \$5.00.

Brooks, A. L. *Walter Clark, Fighting Judge*. Univ. of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C., 1944. 278p. \$3.00.

Burke, J. M. *Courts Emergency Powers*. 2d Ed. Sweet & Maxwell, London, 1943. 121p. 10s 6d. (Carswell, \$2.50.)

Burrows, R. *Interpretation of Documents*. Butterworth, London, 1944. 10s 6d. (Carswell, \$2.50.)

Calhoun, G. M. *Introduction to Greek Legal Science*. Oxford Univ. Press, London, 1944. 86p. 5s. (Carswell, \$1.20.)

Collier, R. *Valuations for War Damage*. Butterworth, London, 1944. (Issued as a supplement to Butterworth's Emergency Legislation Service.) 10s 6d. (Carswell, \$2.50.)

Colvin, H. M. *Participation of the United States of America with the Republics of Latin America in the Common Heritage of Roman and Civil Law*. Washington, 1943. (Reprinted from vol. 10 of the Proceedings of the 8th American Scientific Congress of Member Nations of the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., May 10-18, 1940.) 467-91p.

Congress Looks at the Conscientious Objector. National Service Board for Religious Objectors, 941 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Wash., 1943. 96p. Paper, \$50.

Conscience and the War; a Report on the Treatment of Conscientious Objectors in World War II. American Civil Liberties Union, N. Y. C., 1943. 48p. Paper, \$10.

Corwin, E. S. *The Constitution and World Organization*. Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, N. J., 77p. \$1.00.

Foutts, J. C., Ed. *American Library Laws*. 2d Ed. American Library Association, Chicago, 1944. 1247p. \$10.00.

Fox, H. G. *The Canadian Law of Copyright*. Univ. of Toronto Press, 1944. (Univ. of Toronto Legal Studies, Extra volume.) \$18.50.

Fricke, C. W. *The Law of Criminal Arrest, Extradition, Search and Seizure*. O. W. Smith, Los Angeles, 1943. 92p.

Haines, C. G. *The Role of the Supreme Court in American Government and Politics, 1789-1835*. Univ. of Calif. Press, Berkeley. 682p. \$6.00.

Handler, Milton. *Cases and Materials on Labor Law*. West Pub. Co., St. Paul 2, 1944. 786p. \$6.00. (American Casebook Series.)

Hargreaves, A. D. *An Introduction to the Principles of Land Law*. 2d Ed. Sweet & Maxwell, London, 1944. 204p. 16s. (Carswell, \$3.85.)

Hiller, F. H. *The Juvenile Delinquency Problem in San Diego, California; Report of a Survey*. National Probation Ass'n, N. Y. C., 1944. 75p. Paper, \$75.

Ilsen, Werner, Ed. *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts of the U. S.* Rev. Ed. West Pub. Co., St. Paul 2, 1944. \$2.00.

Jones, J. M. *A Modern Foreign Policy for the United States*. Macmillan Co., N. Y. C., 1944. 102p. \$1.35.

Kilzer, Ernest and Ross, E. J. *American Democracy, its Problems and its Achievements*. Bruce Pub. Co., Milwaukee, 1944. 648p. \$2.80.

King, C. L. and Moore, M. *Excess Profits Tax*. 3d Cum. Supp. Butterworth, London, 1943. 7s 6d. (Carswell, \$1.80.)

Krusin, S. M. and Rogers, P. H. T. *The Solicitor's Handbook of War Legislation*. 5v. Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, London, 1944. 50s. (Carswell, \$12.00.)

Lorch, Alexander. *Trends in European Social Legislation between the Two World Wars*. French & European Pub., N. Y. C., 1943. 148p. Paper, \$2.00.

MacCormick, A. H. *Handbook of American Institutions for Delinquent Juveniles: Virginia-North Carolina*. The Osborne Ass'n, N. Y. C., 1943. 754p.

McKelvey, J. J. *Evidence*. West Pub. Co., St. Paul 2, 1944. 800p. (Hornbook Series.) \$5.00.

Marriott, Sir J. A. R. *Federalism and the Problem of the Small State*. Norton, 70 5th Ave., N. Y. C., 1944. 125p. \$1.75.

Merriam C. E. *Public and Private Government*. Yale Univ. Press, New Haven, Conn. 78p. (Indiana Univ. Pub., Powell Lectures on Philosophy, 8th Series.) \$1.75.

Moore, Underhill and Callahan, C. C. *Law and Learning Theory; a Study in Legal Control*. Yale Law Journal Co., New Haven, Conn., 1943. 142p. Paper. (Reprinted from vol. 53, no. 1 Yale Law Jour., Dec. 1943.)

Mullins, Claud. *Crime and Psychology*. Methuen, London, 1943. 234p. 8s 6d. (Carswell, \$2.05.)

Mumford, G. H. F. *Guide to Juvenile Court Law*. Jordon, London, 1944. 5s. (Carswell, \$1.20.)

Parker, W. M. *Specific Crimes, with Outline of Study, Lesson Talks, and Daily Recitations*. La Salle Extension Univ., Chicago, 1943. 36p. \$.25.

Popple, A. E. *Justices, Police and Prosecutors Manual*. Carswell, 1943. 294p. \$4.75.

Pound, Roscoe. *The Task of Law; The North Law Lectures Delivered at Franklin and*

Marshall College, 1941. Franklin and Marshall Coll., Lancaster, Pa., 1944. 94p. \$1.50.

Puttkammer, E. W., Ed. *War and the Law.* Univ. of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1944. 205p. (Chas. R. Walgreen Found. Lectures.) \$2.00.

Reimel, T. L. *Pennsylvania Criminal Law Digest.* George T. Bisel, 724 Sansom St., Philadelphia 6, 1944. 337p. \$5.00.

Robinson, L. N. *Jails—Care and Treatment of Misdemeanant Prisoners in the United States.* Dr. L. N. Robinson, 411 College Ave., Swarthmore, Pa., 1944. 296p. \$3.00.

Salny, S. M. *Independent Unions.* Matthew Bender & Co., Albany, N. Y., 1944. 342p. \$8.50.

Sampson, F. D. *Duties and Obligations of Jurors, in Circuit Courts of Kentucky.* Advocate Pub. Co., Barboursville, Ky., 1943. 120p.

Schatkin, S. B. *Disputed Paternity Proceedings.* Matthew Bender & Co., Albany, N. Y., 1944. 442p. \$6.50.

Schwartz, L. E. *Accidents in Streets.* Trial Attorney Pub., 50 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 1944. 555p. \$7.50.

Schwarzenberger, Georg. *International Law and Totalitarian Lawlessness.* Transatlantic Arts, Forest Hills, N. Y., 1944. 168p. \$3.25.

Shartel, Burke. *Background Material on Germany.* The Judge Advocate General's School, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1944. 106p.

Siegfried, André. *Le Canada: Puissance Internationale.* Les Editions Variétés, Montreal, 1944. 234p. Paper, \$1.50.

Simpson, F. L. *Massachusetts Law.* 6th Ed. Boston Law Book Co., Boston, 1944. 1433p. \$15.00.

Tax Institute. *Curbing Inflation through Taxation.* Tax Institute, 257 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. 10, 1944. 280p. \$2.50. (Symposium addresses by Marriner S. Eccles, J. W. Oliver, Milton Gilbert, etc.)

Taxation, Special Lectures of the Law Society of Upper Canada. Delivered by H. H. Stikeman, M. L. Gordon, L. A. Richard, De Boo, 1944. 410p. (Carswell, \$7.50.)

U. S. Supreme Court. Advisory Committee on Rules of Criminal Procedure. *Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. Preliminary Draft.* Govt. Print. Off., Wash., 1943. 293p. The Committee. Gratis.

Wheaton, H. *Elements of International Law.* v. 2 (War). 7th Ed., by A. B. Keith. Stevens & Sons, London, 1944. £2 10s. (Carswell, \$12.00.)

Williams, E. W., Jr. *The Outlook for Domestic Air Transport.* National Planning Ass'n, Wash., 1943. 30p. (Planning Pamphlets, no. 21.) Paper, \$25.

Wilson, E. P. *The Constitution: An Expression of the Fundamentals of American Life. How Shall We Teach It?* The Author, 403 Bordeaux St., Chadron, Neb., 1943. 62p. Paper, \$12.

Winfield, C. H. *The Grand Jury.* 3d Ed. Revised to Meet Changes in the Law. Sonny & Sage, Newark, N. J., 1944. 102p. \$2.00.

CURRENT COMMENTS

Rehabilitation of Libraries

THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS has proposed that the American Association of Law Libraries participate in the work of a general committee for the rehabilitation of devastated libraries. The Executive Committee voted to cooperate in this undertaking. A. A. L. L. representatives will be appointed to act as members of the committee. All possible aid will be given in restoring the principal contents of

libraries which have been destroyed or badly damaged by enemy action. It is likely that some of the foundations will help in this work.

Service Notes

LIEUTENANT SAM THORNE of the Navy is now stationed somewhere in the Pacific area. He is on leave of absence from the position of Law Librarian of Northwestern University.

CAPTAIN RICHARD M. WELLING is stationed in England with the A. M. G.

Election and Executive Committee Meeting

THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE, headed by Dr. Arthur S. Beardsley, has submitted the following nominations for the year 1944-45:

Officers:

President, William S. Johnston, Librarian, Chicago Law Institute

President-elect, Miles O. Price, Librarian, Columbia University Law Library

Executive Secretary and Treasurer, Helen Newman, Associate Librarian, United States Supreme Court Library

Executive Committee:

Alfred A. Morrison (Retiring President) Librarian, University of Cincinnati Law Library

Gilson G. Glasier, Librarian, Wisconsin State Library

Lucile Elliott, Librarian, University of North Carolina Law Library

Clara Kilbourn, Assistant Librarian, University of California Law Library.

Opportunity has been given the members to make additional nominations. The election will be held by mail ballot. Votes will be counted at the meeting of the Executive Committee in Chicago July 14-15. Headquarters will be the La Salle Hotel. The first session will begin at 2:30 P. M., July 14.

President Morrison has requested all committee chairmen to submit their reports to him at the University of Cincinnati by June 19 if they are not able to plan attending the meeting. After reports are presented at the meeting, they will be printed in the August issue of the *Journal*.

Positions Available

A NUMBER OF LAW LIBRARY OPENINGS, offering from \$1,800 to \$4,500, have been brought to the attention of Miles O. Price, Law Librarian of Columbia University. He would appreciate receiving statements from interested persons including information as to availability, salary requested and qualifications.

Chicago Law Institute Officers

THE CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE, at its annual meeting on January 29, 1944, elected its officers and board of managers for 1944. William S. Johnston was re-elected Librarian. Mr. Johnston is President-elect of the A. A. L. L.

The annual report of the Institute indicates the progress made in building up the library. The collection passed the 100,000 volume mark during the year.

Columbia News

MARGARET TAYLOR has resigned her position on the Columbia University Law Library staff to accept the librarianship of the Connecticut State University Law School at Hartford. She began her work there April 15. Her place has been filled by Barbara E. Lewis, formerly of the Columbia University Libraries Reference Department.

Margaret Hall is acting Assistant Librarian of the Law School Library.

Fifty Years of Education for Librarianship, a publication commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the University of Illinois Library School, includes an article by Miles O. Price concerning Illinois graduates in library work. Mr. Price is a graduate of the school.

CHECK LIST OF CURRENT AMERICAN STATE REPORTS, STATUTES¹ AND SESSION LAWS

Revised to April 15, 1944²

Publication	Dates of Regular Sessions	Source	Latest Vol. to Appear
ALABAMA			
Reports		West Pub. Co.	244
App. Reports		West Pub. Co.	30
Session laws	Biennial	Secretary of State	1943 Gen. & Loc.
Code, Compilation or Revision		Secretary of State	1940 Code A. 10v. with 1943 P. P.
ALASKA			
Reports		West Pub. Co.	9
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of Territory	1943
Code, Compilation or Revision		Auditor of Alaska, Juneau	Comp. L. 1933 1v.
ARIZONA			
Reports		Bancroft, Whitney & Co.	59
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State	1943, 1942 Spec. in 1v.
Code, Compilation or Revision		Bobbs-Merrill Co.	1939 Code A. 6v. with 1943 P. P.
ARKANSAS			
Reports		Secretary of State	205
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State	1943
Code, Compilation or Revision		Department of State, Little Rock....	Pope's Digest 1937 A. 2v.
		Thomas Law Book Co.	1942 Cum. A. Supp.
CALIFORNIA			
Reports		Bancroft-Whitney & Co.	22 (2d)
App. Reports		Bancroft-Whitney & Co.	60 (2d)
Advance Parts		Recorder Prtg. & Pub. Co.	Weekly
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State	1943, 1941-43 Ex. in 1v.
Code, Compilation or Revision		Bancroft-Whitney & Co. 1941 Deering Civil Code 1v.	1937 Deering Gen- eral Laws 2v.
		1941 Deering Civil Procedure & Pro- bate Code 1v.	1937 Deering Con- stitution 1v.
		1941 Deering Penal Code 1v.	1939 Supp. to Codes & General Laws 1v.
		1937 Deering Polit- ical Code 1v.	1941 Supp. to Con- stitution, Codes & General Laws 1v.
		1937-1939 Deering Commissioners' Codes, 3v.	1941-43 ed., 23v., an- nounced; 7v. issued.

¹ In response to suggestions from members of the A.A.L.L., the Editor has revised this Check List to include Statutory Compilations. Because of space limitations only one is listed for each state with the official set listed in preference to unofficial sets. The Editor will be glad to receive additional suggestions from members and subscribers concerning these statutory listings.

² With acknowledgments to the N. A. Phemister Company.

Publication	Dates of Regu- lar Sessions	Source	Latest Vol. to Appear
CANAL ZONE			
Reports		Executive Secretary, Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, C. Z.	3
Code, Compilation or Revision		Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.	1934 Code A. 1v.
		The Chief of Office, The Panama Canal, Washington	Supp. No. 2, 1943
COLORADO			
Reports		A. B. Hirshfield Press, Denver, Colo.	111
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State	1943
Code, Compilation or Revision		Michie Co.	1935 Stat. 5v.
			1941 Replacement v. 1 with 1943 P. P.
CONNECTICUT			
Reports		E. E. Dissell & Co., Hartford, Conn.	129
*Advance Parts		E. E. Dissell & Co., Hartford, Conn.	
Conn. Supp.		Connecticut Law Journal Pub. Co....	11
Superior Ct. Rep.		Bridgeport, Conn.	
Common Pleas Rep.		(Selected cases by Judges)	
*Conn. Law Journal		Weekly continuations	
Code, Compilation or Revision		E. E. Dissell & Co., Hartford, Conn.	1930 Gen. Stat. 3v. Supps. 1935, 1939, 1941, 1943.
DELAWARE			
Reports		State Librarian	41
Chancery reports		State Librarian	23
Session laws	Odd years	State Librarian	1943
Code, Compilation or Revision		Delaware State Library, Dover, Del.	1935 Code 1v.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Appeals		West Pub. Co.	77
Acts Affecting D. C.		John Byrne & Co.	42
Code, Compilation or Revision		Government Printing Office	1940 Code A. 2v.
FLORIDA			
Reports		E. O. Painter Ptg. Co., De Land....	151
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State	1943 Gen. & Spec. 2v.
Code, Compilation or Revision		Secretary of State	1941 Stat. 2v.
			Vol. 3 in preparation.
GEORGIA			
Reports		The Harrison Co.	196
App. Reports		The Harrison Co.	69
Session laws	Odd years	State Librarian	1943, 1944 Ex.
Code, Compilation or Revision		The Harrison Co.	1933 Code 1v.
HAWAII			
Reports		Clerk of Supreme Court	35
*Advance Parts		Clerk of Supreme Court	
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of Territory	1943
Code, Compilation or Revision		Secretary of Territory	1935 L. 1v.
IDAHO			
Reports		York Ptg. Co., Boise.....	63
Session laws	Odd years	York Ptg. Co., Boise.....	1943, 1944 Ex.
Code, Compilation or Revision		Bobbs-Merrill Co.	1932 Code 4v.
		Courtright Pub. Co., Denver	1940 Supp. 1v.
			Revision in process.

* Advance parts paged to correspond with permanent edition.

Publication	Dates of Regular Sessions	Source	Latest Vol. to Appear
ILLINOIS			
Reports		Edwin H. Cooke, Bloomington	383
*Advance Parts		Edwin H. Cooke, Bloomington	
App. Reports		Callaghan & Co.	320
*Advance Parts		Callaghan & Co.	
Court of Claims Reports		State Printer	12
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State	1943, 2v.
Code, Compilation or Revision		The Burdette Smith Co.	1943 Stat. 1v. State Bar Ed.
INDIANA			
Reports		Supreme Court Reporter	220
App. Reports		Supreme Court Reporter	113
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State	1943
Code, Compilation or Revision		Bobbs-Merrill Co.	1933 Burns' Stat. A. 12v. Replacements v. 4, 8, 11; 1943 P. P.
IOWA			
Reports		Superintendent of Printing	231
Session laws	Odd years	Superintendent of Printing	1943
Code, Compilation or Revision		Superintendent of Printing	1939 Code 1v.
KANSAS			
Reports		State Librarian	156
*Advance Parts		State Librarian	
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State	1943
Code, Compilation or Revision		Secretary of State	1935 Gen. Stat. A. 1v., 1943 Supp. 1v.
KENTUCKY			
Reports		State Librarian	293
*Advance Parts		State Librarian	
Session laws	Even years	State Librarian	1942, 1942 Ex. in 1v.
Code, Compilation or Revision		Statute Revision Commission	1942 Rev. Stat. 2v. Vol. 2 in preparation.
LOUISIANA			
Reports		West Pub. Co.	203
Session laws	Even years	Secretary of State	1942, 1942 Ex. in 1v.; Crim. Code 1v.
Code, Compilation or Revision		Bobbs-Merrill Co.	1939 Gen. Stat. 6v. with 1944 P. P.
MAINE			
Reports		Southworth Anthoenson Press, Portland	138
Session laws	Odd years	Book Dealers in Portland & Bangor	1942 Spec., 1943 in 1v.
Code, Compilation or Revision		Department of State	1930 Stat. 1v.
MARYLAND			
Reports		Geo. W. King Ptg. Co., Baltimore	180
*Advance Parts		Geo. W. King Ptg. Co., Baltimore	
Baltimore City Reports		Daily Record Pub. Co., Baltimore	v. 4 (1919-1928)
Session laws	Odd years	State Librarian	1943
Code, Compilation or Revision		Dept. of Leg. Ref., Baltimore	1939 Code A. 2v. 1943 Supp.

* Advance parts paged to correspond with permanent edition.

Publication	Dates of Regular Sessions	Source	Latest Vol. to Appear
MASSACHUSETTS			
Reports		Wright & Potter Ptg. Co., Boston....	313
Advance Parts		Wright & Potter Ptg. Co., Boston....	
App. Div. Reports		Lawyers' Brief & Pub. Co., Boston..	8
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of the Commonwealth.....	1941, 1942 Spec. in 1v.
Code, Compilation or Revision		Department of Secretary	1932 Gen. L. 3v.
MICHIGAN			
Reports		Callaghan & Co.	305
*Advance Parts		Callaghan & Co.	
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State	1943
Code, Compilation or Revision		Secretary of State	1929 Com. L. 4v.
		Mason Pub. Co.	1940 Cum. Supp. 1v.
		Mason Pub. Co.	1943 Supp. 1v.
MINNESOTA			
Reports		Review Pub. Co., St. Paul.....	215
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State	1943
Code, Compilation or Revision		Comr. of Administration, St. Paul....	1942 Stat. 2v.
MISSISSIPPI			
Reports		Stephens Pub. Co., Columbia, Mo....	194
Session laws	Even years	Secretary of State	1942 Gen. & Loc.
Code, Compilation or Revision		Harrison Company	1942 Code A. 8v.
MISSOURI			
Reports		Stephens Pub. Co., Columbia	351
App. Reports		Stephens Pub. Co., Columbia	236
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State	1943
Code, Compilation or Revision		Secretary of State	1939 Rev. Stat. 3v.
			Supp. 1941
MONTANA			
Reports		State Publishing Co., Helena.....	113
Session laws	Odd years	State Publishing Co., Helena	1943
Code, Compilation or Revision		State Publishing Co., Helena	1935 Code A. 5v.
		Courtright Pub. Co.	1939 Supp. A. 1v.
NEBRASKA			
Reports		State Librarian	142
Session laws	Odd years	State Librarian	1943
Code, Compilation or Revision		Department of State	1929 Com. Stat. A.
			1v.
		Supplement Printing Co., Lincoln....	1941 Supp. 1v.
NEVADA			
Reports		Secretary of State	61
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State	1943
Code, Compilation or Revision		Bender-Moss Co., San Francisco....	1929 Com. L. A. 6v.
			with 1931-41 Cum. Supp., 2v.
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Reports		Geo. O. Shovan, Reporter, Concord..	91
*Advance Parts		Geo. O. Shovan, Reporter, Concord..	
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State	1943
Code, Compilation or Revision		Secretary of State	1942 Rev. L. 3v.

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		Lawyers Co-op. Pub. Co.	1925 Code of Civil Proc. 1v.
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